

Ohio Statesman.  
LEWIS LAYMAN, Editor.  
ARON BAKER, Editor.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO:  
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 3.  
Supplied to the Executive of Force,  
the Policy of Constitution.  
HORATIO SHERMAN.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

(Presidential Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1864.)

For President,  
**GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice-President,  
**GEORGE H. PENDLETON,**  
OF OHIO.

For Electors of President and Vice  
President of the United States.

CHARLES REEMELIN,  
THOMAS W. BARKLEY,  
JOHN L. VATTIER,  
JOHN SCHIFF,  
WILLIAM J. GILMORE,  
LUTHER SMITH,  
CHARLES N. LAMSON,  
WILLIAM B. TELFAIR,  
WILLIAM H. CRIGHTON,  
JUDSON A. BEEBE,  
EDWARD S. STOWE,  
JAMES G. HOLY,  
HENRY C. MOORE,  
JAMES EMMETT,  
CHARLES H. JOHNSON,  
NEAL POWER,  
ROBERT A. CONSTABLE,  
OLIVER J. SWANEY,  
CHARLES M. ATEN,  
DAVID R. PAIGE,  
SIMON L. HUNT.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

(State Election, Tuesday, October 11.)

For Secretary of State,  
**WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.**

Supreme Judge—(Full Term),  
**PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.**

Supreme Judge—(Long Vacancy),  
**MACHIAS C. WHITLEY.**

Supreme Judge—(Short Vacancy),  
**ALEXANDER S. BOYS.**

Attorney General,  
**LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD.**

Comptroller of the Treasury,  
**WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS.**

Board of Public Works—(Full Term),  
**WILLIAM LARWILL.**

Board of Public Works—(Vacancy),  
**CHARLES BOESSEL.**

For Congress—Seventh District,  
**SAMUEL S. COX.**

FRANKLIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

(Election Day, Tuesday, October 11.)

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
**MILTON H. MANN.**

RECORDER,  
**NATHAN COLE.**

COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN M. KOERNER.**

INFERIARY DIRECTOR,  
**PHILEMON HESS.**

Democratic Candidates for Congress in Ohio.

(Election Day, Tuesday, October 11.)

- 1st District—**GEORGE E. PUGH.**  
2nd—**JOSEPH C. BUTLER.**  
3rd—**DAVID A. HOOK.**  
4th—**FRANK MCKINNEY.**  
5th—**FRANK C. LELAND.**  
6th—**CHILTON A. WHITE.**  
7th—**SAMUEL S. COX.**  
8th—**WILLIAM JOHNSON.**  
9th—**WARREN P. NOBLE.**  
10th—**AMERUSKY RICE.**  
11th—**WELLS A. HUTCHINS.**  
12th—**WILLIAM E. FINCK.**  
13th—**CHARLES FOLLETT.**  
14th—**GEORGE BLISS.**  
15th—**JAMES B. MORRIS.**  
16th—**JOSEPH W. WHITE.**  
17th—**J. H. WALLACE.**  
18th—**JETHRO H. WADE.**  
19th—**HALEY H. MOSES.**

EDITORS OHIO STATESMAN:

Please announce that in consequence of the County Fair, the meeting at Reynoldsburgh is withdrawn. In consequence of prior engagements, Mr. Cox will be unable to attend the meetings at Brown, Jefferson, and Prairie townships.

E. F. BINGHAM, Ch'n.

Oct. 3d, 1864.

This rebel paper claims that they are about to receive a re-inforcement in the shape of thirty thousand Poles, who have made an arrangement to go into the Confederate army. Whether this is so or not, it is quite certain that the Federal Government might have secured the services of thousands of the brave but unfortunate Poles; but ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with the cowardly servility which has characterized his reign, surrendered a number of Poles who had enlisted in the Union army to the care of Russia as deserters, thus delivering them to the knout and Siberia. The present Administration has, by its useless and anti-republican alliance with the autocracy of Russia, forfeited and alienated the respect and sympathy of Poland, and of most of the down-trodden people of the old world.

**Mr. Cox's Late Cincinnati Speech.**  
This great speech is being printed in nearly all the Democratic papers throughout the country. It is one of the very best campaign documents yet given to the people, and will do much good. It is received with unusual favor, and is highly commended by the press. The following, from The Chillicothe Advertiser, is a specimen of the commendations it receives:

NON. S. S. COX'S SPEECH.

The speech of this distinguished gentleman and Democrat, delivered at the Cincinnati National Meeting on the 17th of September, will be found on the outside of to-day's paper. It is one of the best speeches that Mr. Cox has ever made. We hope our readers will read it, and then hand it to their Republican neighbors to read.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
Rooms, Columbus, Oct. 1st, 1864.

The pending political contest is to decide whether all that is valuable and dear to you as Citizens and Freemen, shall be preserved and secured to yourselves and your children. The election on Tuesday, the 11th of October, though confined to the choice of State and County representatives and officers, will necessarily have a direct influence on the Presidential issue in November. Members of Congress are to be chosen, who will be required to act on the measures and policy of administration at Washington. Need we remind you of the importance of securing true and tried exponents of your opinions in that branch of the Federal Government? Success in this, the preliminary trial of your strength, will fix the wavering, and inspire all with courage, and stimulate to increased action and effort in the great final struggle in November. The time for argument is past—the time for action is at hand. Your opponents are vigilant, active and thoroughly organized. They are determined on success; they may succeed, unless you arouse to a full apprehension of the danger. We appeal to Democrats, and all who love the country and its institutions, to aid in averting such dire calamity.

Let every man, from this day forth until the polls are closed, be unceasing in his efforts. Let no man entrust to another that which he can do himself. Individual effort and influence, combined with the action of local committees, will bring your full strength to the polls. Victory in October secures Victory in November—Victory in November drives LINCOLN, with his destructive policy and corrupt party, from power, and restores to our beloved country the blessings of an honorable and lasting PEACE, with the UNION and the CONSTITUTION of our Fathers, presided over by MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

Democrats of Ohio! we ask you to give the second Tuesday of October to your country. Let every business man close his house on the day of election, and repair early to the polls and stay there until the last vote is deposited! Let the farmer leave his plow, the mechanic his shop, the workman his toil; let every Democrat of every profession and avocation give that day to securing the triumph of the only political party that can restore to the people Peace, Prosperity and Union! Do not be drawn into dispute, but maintain at all hazards all your lawful rights. Have efficient challengers at every polls to see that none but legal voters exercise the right of suffrage. Do not let our foes achieve victory this fall as they did last, by threats, by intimidation and by fraudulent voting! One day's effort upon the part of every Democrat—a full vote and an honest count—will redeem Ohio from the misrule of the LINCOLN adherents.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,  
Chm'n Dem. State Cen. Com.  
F. J. JAGER, Sec'y.

The Canvass in the Seventh District.

The canvass in this Congressional District is going on vigorously and satisfactorily. Everywhere Mr. Cox's meetings are large and enthusiastic, while Mr. SHELLEBARGER's are small and spiritless affairs. SHELLEBARGER inaugurated the campaign at Jefferson, by a false and scandalous attack on Cox. He is rehearsing all over the District, in his sing song way, charges of treason against the Chicago Convention and its nominees; yet in 1862, he eulogized MCCLELLAN as a true Patriot and a great military chieftain. He is welcome to all he can make by this course. Mr. Cox never alludes to him; but goes straight along, bearing the MCCLELLAN BANNER all over the District, sustained and supported by a great party, and by hundreds on hundreds who ever before voted with us. The indications re all of the most encouraging character—pointing unmistakably to the re-election of Hon. SAMUEL S. COX.

The Responsibility.

"The Union as it was!" The Copperhead lies. Where are the 200,000 dead, slain by the Rebellion? Where is the freedom from debt and taxation that distinguished the old Union? Where again are the slain arlings causelessly and cruelly murdered by the villains who broke the Union, because it did not foster the growth of Slavery? Standing on their graves we swear that the Union never was restored, until slain not as it was, but as it should be! The blood of the slain darlings shall be the cement of a Republic of free States.—New York Tribune.

So you say, Mr. GREELY, of the Tribune. What other man in these United States can be to divide with you the responsibility of these 200,000 slain? Who like you urged the commencement of war long before these 200,000 slain dreamed of war? Who like you cursed the old Union and insisted that it should be dissolved by peace if possible, by war if necessary? Who did so such as you, HORACE GREELY, towards destroying that freedom from debt and taxation which distinguished the old Union? Who encouraged, like you, the murder of our darlings by the villains you name? Who had them good cheer at the beginning of the war and promised them aid and comfort—who but you, HORACE GREELY? Who more than you urged those slain darlings to the war or the old Union, when in your heart you said it? Who like you, now, trampling upon their graves, urge others into the mad urricane of war for another and a different Union than that for which the first 200,000 fell? Who, but you now, trampling upon the bones of the dead heroes of the Republic, uncovered, swinging aloft your fist in the frenzy of fanaticism, shout with vivid lips for more blood, and call frantically for 200,000 more slain darlings to quench your insatiate thirst for blood? Who is "standing upon the graves" of those deadly slain, safe from the wave of battle which has overwhelmed them and passed on, urging 200,000 more darlings to plunge into the strife in which you will never participate, but in which they will be slain by the villains you encouraged to take up arms? Go to the mothers of these slain darlings—go to the wives who weep within their widowed homes—ask them the questions, and they will answer them, furious and hypocritical old fanatic—HORACE GREELY, "Thou art the man!"

A LOYAL Sundry paper calls the description "the patriotic wheel." This may appear a confusion of terms; but as the wheel didn't turn out his name, the fellow intended to compliment the machine for the favor.

The Marietta Times.

Our excellent friend, W. C. HOOD, who formerly edited the Democratic paper at Somerset, and afterwards a paper at Portsmouth, has just "pulled up stakes" at Ironton and removed his Times to Marietta, where he has made it a Democratic paper and continues its publication under the name of The Marietta Times. Brother Hood has always managed to get up a good paper, and his first issue in Old Washington is a sure guarantee that his well-established reputation will be maintained. We congratulate him upon what he has done in the past for Democracy and for respectable Journalism, and upon what his well-known ability, industry, and sound political faith, warrant us in expecting from him in the future. We know the Democracy of Washington county well, and we know they will sustain him. There was no sufficient reason for discontinuing the publication of the Democratic paper at Marietta one year ago; and we rejoice now with our old-time friends, that they have once again a county paper of the right kind.

Mr. HOOD comes out in favor of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and for doing so gives his reasons in the following vigorous and significant paragraph of his salutatory:

I shall advocate the election of McClellan and Pendleton to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. I do this for positive reasons, which shall appear in the columns of this newspaper, from time to time, as occasion serves, and as well for the negative reason that, since September, 1862, I have found little in the administration of President Lincoln to which my judgment can yield assent. I look with apprehension upon the prodigious stretch of executive power asserted in the Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862, and January, 1863. I see precedents being laid with peril in the sundry proclamations suspending the writ of habeas corpus in States which yet hold to the Federal Union of 1777-89. No plea of necessity—military or civil—can be urged in defense of a measure so extraordinary, and (I will say) so unbecoming for, as this. I think I can detect, in the executive sanction of sheer military legislation, in different States, not merely a departure from every precedent heretofore set and established by freedom for the protection of the weak against the strong, but a direct tendency towards principles of political action which even a Frederic the Great or a Napoleon dared not so distinctly avow. But, admitting that measures so exceptional so harsh and so unbecoming, have worked well; admit that they forestall the overthrow of the rebellion; admit all that is claimed for the "radical" programme—what are we to think of the Presidential reconstruction plan? Does its monstrous requirement of a more thorough exposure than it has received from the authoritative protest of Henry Winter Davis and Benjamin F. Wade? We need not dwell on the events in Louisiana and Arkansas, last winter. All honest men of common intelligence know what those pretended elections were worth. That they were not scouted outright from the Penobscot river to the Columbia, only furnishes proof that the whole Union is in a state of anarchy and out of joint. It may be said that these are but details. I reply, the theory of government upon which such transactions are defended by the apologists of the Administration is even more startling than any acts or measures of which complaint has been made. It is totally subversive of the Federal Constitution, of the Federal Union, of the rights of the States, and of the liberties of the people. It is radical, revolutionary, and destructive. At home, it can only result in anarchy and ruin; at the South, it must eventuate in the triumph of the rebellion and slavery. I could wonder at the madness of its advocates, did I not apprehend something of the ferocity of party spirit and fanatic passion.

The editor of the Cincinnati Union, at the commencement of Lincoln's administration, edited a paper in Dayton, and tried to get the Dayton Postoffice for himself, but failed; for BOB SCHENCK opposed him and LINCOLN repudiated him. Mr. DENNY then came home and published a broadside of his paper against LINCOLN. He then denounced the President as weak, vacillating, timid, stupid and perfidious. Now DENNY publishes the Abolition organ in Pickaway county, and in his last issue devotes most of his editorial space and all his ability to a panegyric on Old Abe, pitched in a strain of fulsome flattery and obsequious praise that must prove disgusting to every white man who reads it except LINCOLN himself. Among other things equally atrocious, DENNY declares that he is waged for LINCOLN, and says "we could not defeat him without condemning his policy—a policy to which we have willingly, persistently and enthusiastically devoted the best blood and the choicest treasures of the nation." This parasite insists that all the blood shed in this tremendous war has been a righteous offering to LINCOLN's policy—not the Union, not the Constitution, not the laws, not the right, not the flag—but LINCOLN's policy!

This shows how four years of patronage, money and unlimited power to bestow favors will reduce a man from a free, manly and independent citizen to the status of a court parasite, a sycophant and a slave.

THERE is one feature in the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, revolting, dreadful and wicked: it is simply heartless—a callous, cold blooded rabid indifference to the sufferings of others. There is one incident in his career illustrating this, like the fiddling of Nemo, will stick to him through all history; and which of itself is sufficient to condemn him irredeemably in the mind of every generous or humane man or woman. It is that incident on the battlefield of Antietam, where amid the dead and dying, the maimed and suffering soldiers who fell in that great fight, LINCOLN was seen, and heard to call upon a parasite for a ribald negro song, which was sung, and over which LINCOLN laughed and grinnaced as Nemo doubtless did when Rome was burning.

Cox and Eckley.

Eckley, in his speech at the Court House, said that "it was gratifying to know that there was a fine prospect of extinguishing the small luminary of the Columbus Dispatch, Sunset Cox, at the Columbus election." If Eckley was possessed of one-tenth the talent and common sense of Hon. S. S. COX, he might then, perhaps, make a respectable showing in the halls of Congress. As it is, he is scarcely known as a member, except when he draws his pay—Steuensville Courier.

Our friends of The Courier are well posted as to ECKLEY's Congressional career. He was less than a cipher. He never yelped about the "small luminary" in the presence thereof. He hung about the Halls of Congress with a collar labelled "Lincoln's Dog." It is very unseemly in Republicans, shrinking in advance over Mr. Cox's defeat, after their gerrymander of this District, and knowing it to have been 5,000 against the Democracy last year. All the more glory, if Cox beats them—as he will.

WE are told that there ought at this time to be but one party in the North. We agree to that. But that party should be the one that desires to have a change in the administration.

LINCOLN has an electoral ticket in Tennessee. At the same time the circulation of all Democratic newspapers is suppressed in that State, and the election of an election will be attempted in Tennessee.

WHAT is the difference between the Baltimore and Chicago platforms? The former is based on a Piece of the Union, and the latter on a Union of PEACE.

Hon. S. S. Cox.

The Democracy of the Columbus District have again placed Hon. S. S. COX in nomination for Congress. Mr. Cox had written a letter declining to make another race, but the Convention refused to excuse him. The people of Licking county will follow their old Congressman with great interest through this canvass. He starts out with a Republican majority of 5,000 in 1863 to overcome. This is a mighty load, but Mr. Cox has a strong personal hold on the good feeling of hundreds of Republicans in his district who have felt the advantage of being represented at Washington by a gentleman who does not feel himself prohibited from doing acts of kindness for men whose politics may differ from his own. Whilst a Representative from this district, Mr. Cox's popularity continued to increase to the close of his third term, and although now parties are so divided, yet Mr. Cox has been able to find liberty to ask his services on any matter of business at Washington, feeling sure that it will receive his attention. It is not strange that such a man has friends outside of his party, and that there be enough of them to secure his return to Congress.—Newark Advocate.

Brother MORGAN may be assured that the people of Columbus and Franklin county, and of this entire new District, are not behind in recognizing their duty to their able, faithful, and efficient Representative in Congress.

The Weddell House, Cleveland.

We take it for granted that the readers of THE STATESMAN will thank us for indicating, from time to time, at what Hotels they will find the most desirable quarters, when they have occasion to leave home. On approaching a stopping place, it is a very common thing to hear passengers inquiring for the best Hotel; and those who are kept properly posted by the papers they read, are never at a loss to give the desired information, correctly.

A recent stay of a few days in Cleveland confirmed the good opinion we entertained before, of KIRKWOOD'S WEDDELL HOUSE. In all its arrangements and all its appointments, it is superb and complete—unsurpassed by those of any other Hotel in the country. It is splendidly furnished from bottom to top; its rooms and its beds are elegant; its tables are spread with the best the markets afford. Its Proprietors—the Messrs. KIRKWOOD—are educated, courteous gentlemen, and accomplished Hotel Keepers; their Assistants and Clerks are efficient and accommodating; their waiters and other employees are attentive and obliging. In short, THE WEDDELL IS all that may be desired, and is entitled to the highest commendation we can bestow.

THE Portland (Maine) Advertiser copies The Cincinnati Enquirer's article in favor of Mr. Cox's re-election, and says "it expresses the opinion and wishes of the whole Democracy of the United States," and adds: "The nation of freemen—of white men—looks to the voters of the Columbus District to return Mr. Cox to the next Congress."

Everywhere the same expression comes from all the Democratic papers—all save one; and that is MEDARY'S Crisis, which opposed Mr. Cox, because he is, and has been, McClellan's friend, and refuses to support him even after he reluctantly puts up the name of the nominee for the Presidency.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR says he left his Cabinet office because his father told him to. Poor boy! Here is what he says in a speech in New York city:

"Some of my friends, very good friends, indeed, have questioned the kindness of the President to me in dictating my resignation at this time. Let me tell them, my dear friends, that I have taken his word for it, and I will not permit a son of his to stand in the way of the glorious and patriotic President who now leads us."

Kind and considerate parent, old Mr. BLAIR, obedient and affectionate son, young Mr. BLAIR. Won't somebody give the hoity toity, pretty little darlings a sugar plum and send him to his nursery?

Statesmanship has got to be an extreme heavy thing in this country, when such stuff as BLAIR's is tolerated.

Gen. George B. McClellan.

It is a most astonishing fact that some of the ablest and most patriotic men of the country, who are in command of our army—Mr. Lincoln has the power to remove from office any or all the military officers for good cause; and it is his sworn duty to remove any officer who is unfit for the position he holds. So soon as he discovers such unfitness, no matter whether it be want of military skill or want of faithfulness, not only does his oath bind him to discharge this duty, but the lives of the brave soldiers and the treasury of the people are at stake; and for these reasons he is bound in good faith to the people and soldiers to dismiss from office all who are unfit. Now if any man who is in command of our army, Gen. McClellan are true, then Mr. Lincoln has been unfaithful to the soldiers and the people to a criminal degree. If Mr. Lincoln is not thus criminally in default of discharging his duty fearlessly and faithfully, then all these charges are base fabrications of demagogues unworthy the name of Americans. If Mr. Lincoln could have found a cause for doing so, he would long since have taken the commission from Gen. McClellan; and the only reason why he has not done so, is that he could find no ground or cause on which to do it.

Let these slanderers then answer this question: If Gen. McClellan was incompetent or unfit for a second term, would not remove him from office? Why does McClellan to-day hold a commission as Major-General under Mr. Lincoln?

UNION.

A LETTER from an intelligent soldier in the Army of the Potomac says:

Among topics discussed by groups of assembled soldiers, the approaching election is most prominent; and if those who pretend to believe that the brave men who are composing this army are all in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, could listen to the conversations of this kind which daily take place, they would be compelled to change their opinions slightly, and conclude that Lincoln's prospects for a second term will not be enhanced in any considerable degree by the army vote. It is true, however, that "shirks," "hang-ers-on," "dead-beats," and "hospital bummers," as they are derisively called, are generally strong for the Administration; and as they have plenty of leisure, and talk very loudly, they may convince some that they speak "for the whole army."

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News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Mr. Lincoln is more than ever actively engaged in preparations of all kinds to secure his re-election. He is, as before, the habit of visiting the departments which compose his Administration, and of getting the various news and rumors which are to be obtained there. He sees them men from all parts of the country, attracted thither by political or military affairs, or by the expectation of a fat job or good office, and he has for them all some flattering words or some indirect promises. In this way he gets all the information he wants, and, more than that, the assurance of a hearty support. Patronage is also used by him with a great deal of dexterity, and with more than usual liberality. Any man supposed to have the least influence immediately receives a good share of it, and especially those connected with the army, who are now the special object of Mr. Lincoln's attention and cajoleries.

The place where Mr. Lincoln spends most of his time is, however, at the Treasury Department. From that point, he directs the cart-loads and cargoes of greenbacks which are to do the electioneering work, and carry conviction, zeal, and love for his person in the hearts of his supporters. Every Department is a source of support, and the Treasury is the great manufacturing of public opinion, the fountain from which flows, in green streams, the arguments by which Mr. Lincoln's election is to be secured. During the last two months the number of rooms where greenbacks were formerly printed, has been increased and several hundreds of working men and women have been added to the usual employees. Tons of the precious paper are packed every day and sent to the markets where a liberal distribution of them is supposed to produce the most good.

A United States Senator happening to find Mr. Lincoln in the midst of a pile of greenbacks, remarked: "Is not your Executive afraid of creating a panic in the money market?" "Not in the least," said Mr. Lincoln. "The breach we now make in the indebtedness of the nation can be easily covered up by a bottomless bog, in which Little Mac will naturally founder." Such is now Mr. Lincoln's theory in financial matters. I leave it to the attention of the political economists of the age.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic County Central Committee take pleasure in announcing the following MCCLELLAN meetings in Franklin county, to be addressed by able speakers:

Hamilton Township, at Oleta's, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Speakers—J. C. Groom, J. G. Edwards and J. G. McGuffey.

Perry Township, at Kenney's School House, Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th, at 8 o'clock. Speakers—W. R. Rankin, H. J. Wylie and E. Bingham.

Green Township, Black Lick Station, Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th. Speakers—S. W. Andrews and J. G. McGuffey.

Brown Township, at Town House, Thursday, October 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. Speakers—S. S. Cox, R. Hutcheson and M. H. Mann.

Prairie Township, Alton, Thursday evening, October 6, at 8 o'clock. Speakers—George L. Converse, J. G. Edwards and M. H. Mann.

Washington Township, Dublin, Friday, October 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. To be addressed by Gen. George W. Morgan, Hon. S. S. Cox and S. W. Andrews.

Torch Township, at Hilliard's Station, Friday evening, October 7. Speakers—Jon. S. S. Cox, S. W. Andrews and W. R. Rankin.

Madison Township, in Grovesport on Saturday, October 8, at 1 o'clock. Speakers—Gen. George W. Morgan, Hon. S. S. Cox, and S. W. Andrews.

Madison Township, in Winchester, Saturday evening, October 8. Speakers—Hon. S. S. Cox and S. W. Andrews.

Pleasant Township, Harrisburg, on Saturday, October 8, at 1 o'clock. Speakers—George L. Converse, Matthias Martin and W. R. Rankin.

Plain Township, New Albany, on Saturday, October 8th, at 1 o'clock. Speakers—Judge J. L. Green, Robert Hutcheson and E. Bingham.

Mifflin Township, Gehanna, on Saturday evening, Oct. 8th. Speakers—E. F. Bingham, W. H. Hess and R. Hutcheson.

Fifth Ward, South Engine House, Monday evening, Oct. 10, 7 o'clock. Speakers—Otto Dresel and J. Reinhard.

Eighth Ward, North Engine House, Monday evening, Oct. 10, 7 o'clock. Speakers—S. W. Andrews and M. Martin.

West Front State House, Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock. Speakers—Hon. S. S. Cox, A. G. Thurman, Judge J. L. Green, J. C. Groom and others.

E. F. BINGHAM, Chairman.  
S. I. McCook, Secretary.

NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wanted," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding SIX lines, published in this column, for 25 cents each insertion.

WANTED—PURCHASER—FOR THE STATE OF OHIO, for the manufacture and sale of an article required in every family, which will pay \$100 to \$25 per year, clear, without any capital will be required to start the business after the territory is paid for. This will be demonstrated by sample, without charge. \$100,000 or more, who will be willing to travel. Address SMITH & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE SOLD MY STOCK OF GOO'S at 109 South High street, to Messrs. Hughes & Anderson, who take possession October 1st, 1864. I am in person holding accounts against me to present them immediately, and all persons owing me at once and settle. F. H. WATT.

20 MEN WANTED

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE 6TH WARD. For particulars inquire of Wm. Powell, at the Exchange Hotel, or S. W. Andrews, at his law office. sept-29-dw

Recruits Wanted.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTY PAID AT Captain Crocker's recruiting office, Cor. of Front and Broadway, Over Koenig's Grocery store, Columbus, O. sept29-dw

ISAAC EBA,

DEALER IN CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, No. 266, South High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO. Sept. 17, 64.

HENRY KOEHLER

(Late of Phalanx Establishment, N. Y.) PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Dressing Saloon, In the Basement of the Neil House, under the Postoffice, where satisfaction will be given in all the various "Ladies" and Children's Hair Dressing done in the best style. Steam and Cold Baths can be had at all hours. ly11-dw

Proposals for a Loan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, October 1st, 1864.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF OHIO, in pursuance of an Act to provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 17th day of March, 1864, at their office in the city of Columbus, Ohio, until 12 A. M., November 1st, 1864.

FOR A LOAN OF \$400,000.

Said loan to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half yearly at the Treasury of the State, on the 1st day of May, and first day of November, and the principal exempt from taxation, and redeemable at the State Treasury, on the 1st day of June, 1870.

No bids for sums under \$100 will be entertained, and no conditional bid, or bid not absolute in terms, will be considered. Each proposal shall state the price for each \$100 proposed to be taken. Payment of the amount of the loan shall be made by the State at this office within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which time the proper certificates will be issued.

Proposals for the loan must be enclosed in a seal of envelope, and addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Columbus, Ohio, and endorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

JAMES H. GOODMAN, Auditor of State, W. W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y of State, LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, Atty Gen., Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, oct-1

DR. L. H. LIGHTHILL,

OF THE FIRM OF DRS. L. H. L. L.

34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

IS NOW IN COLUMBUS,

And will remain at the NEIL HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted until SATURDAY, OCT. 1st, on

Deafness, Catarrh,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,